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EXAMINER	
JEN, MINGJEN	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/790,947	RUSSON ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Ian Jen	3609	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-30* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-30* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *02/03 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *03/02/2004;08/22/2005*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claim 1-4,6,8,10,12-15,19,21-25,28,29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by **Walker et al**.

1. As for claim 1, walker et al shows a method of associating geographic data with an image data set, comprising: receiving a user input identifying a geographic location to associate with a computer-readable image data set; and associating the geographic location with the image data set. (Abstract; Column 5, lines 40 - 45; Column 5, lines 18 -28; See Fig. 2 as Interface Unit, Geography Database 211, Photo Database 212).

2. As for claim 2, Walker et al shows the method according to claim 1, further comprising receiving a user input that specifies the image data set(Column 7, lines 10-14; Column 7, lines 42 -46 where user input and image data set is specified by RAM 203 and CPU 201 via interface unit 102).

3. As for claim 3, walker et al shows the method according to claim 1, wherein receiving a user input further comprises receiving a text entry provided by the user (Column 5, lines 39 -41; Column 6, lines 22 -26; Column 8 ,lines 15-20).

4. As for claim 4, walker et al shows the method according to claim 1, further comprising displaying a map in a graphical user interface, the user input indicating the geographic location on the map (Column 8 ,lines 13-22; Column 7, lines 12 - 15; Column 7, lines 41-46; See Fig. 4; 421-1; 421-2).

5. As for claim 6, walker et al shows the method according to claim 1, further comprising identifying coordinate value of a selected geographic location(See Fig. 5; Column 6, lines 39-42).

6. As for claim 8, walker et al shows the method according to claim 6, wherein identifying a coordinate value further comprises associating a coordinate system with the map(See Fig. 5; Column 6, lines 35 - 43).

7. As for claim 10, walker et al shows the method according to claim 1, wherein associating the geographic location further comprises writing data specifying the geographic location into a field of the image data set.(See Fig. 6; Column 6, lines 47 - 64).

8. As for claim 12, walker et al shows a system for associating geographic data with an image data set, comprising: an input device operable to receive a user input provided thereto; and a memory device adapted to store an image data set, the user input specifying geographic data that is associated with the image data set (See Fig. 2; See Storage Device 210; Column 5, lines 61 - Column 6, lines 2).

9. As for claim 13, walker et al shows the system according to claim 12, wherein the memory device stores a data set defining a geographic map for display(See Fig. 2; See Storage Device 210; Column 5, lines 61 - Column 6, lines 2).

10. As for claim 14, walker et al shows the system according to claim 12, the user input specifying an area of a geographic map defined by the data set(Column 5, lines 18 - 28; Column 5, lines 61 - Column 6, lines 2; See geography database 211, photography database 212).

11. As for claim 15, walker et al shows the system according to claim 12, further comprising a display device for display of a graphical user interface including a map(Column 6, lines 20 - 34; See Fig. 4).

12. As for claim 19, walker et al shows the system according to claim 12, wherein the input device is a pointer drive(Column 6, lines 15-19).

13. As for claim 21, walker et al shows the system according to claim 12, wherein the input device comprises a keyboard (Column 6, lines 15-19).

14. As for claim 22, walker et al shows the system according to claim 12, further comprising a table comprising records of geographic locations and associated latitude and longitude values, the system adapted to index a record with a key of a keyboard comprising the user input(See Fig. 5, Column 6, lines 55 – lines 64; Column 6, lines 35 - 45).

15. As for claim 23, walker et al shows the system according to claim 12, wherein the input device comprises a touch-sensitive screen(Column 6, lines 15-19).

16. As for claim 24, walker et al shows computer-readable medium having stored thereon an instruction set to be executed, the instruction set, when executed by a processor, causes the processor to: receive a user input specifying a geographic location; and associate geographic data of the location with an image file (See Fig. 2; Column 5, lines 53 – Column 6, lines 2; See photo matching process software).

17. As for claim 25, walker et al shows the computer-readable medium according to claim 24, wherein the instruction set, when executed by the processor, further causes the processor to display a representation of the image file in a graphical user interface(Column 7, lines 42 -46).

18. As for claim 28, walker et al shows the computer-readable medium according to claim 24, wherein associating the geographic data with the image file further comprises writing the geographic data to a field of the image file.(Column 4, lines 9 - 29; See Fig. 8, Fig. 9 where geography data vector along with photo database record identifiers is stored in RAM; Column 6, lines 54 - 65; See matching result database 213).

19. As for claim 29, walker et al shows the computer-readable medium according to claim 24, wherein the instruction set, when executed by the processor, further causes the processor to index a record of a table with a key comprising the user input, the geographic data retrieved from the indexed record. (Column 6, lines 54 - 65; See matching result database 213; Column 4, lines

9 - 29; See Fig. 8, Fig. 9 where geography data vector along with photo database record identifiers is stored in RAM).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 5,7,9,11,16-17,20,26,27,30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Walker et al (US Patent no. 6,199,014) in view of Geise (US Patent Publication 2006/0037990 A1)** .

20. As for claim 5, walker et al shows all the element in the claim 1 except the method wherein receiving a user input further comprises receiving a selection of a location on a map. Geise shows the method wherein receiving a user input further comprises receiving a selection of a location on a ma (par 0026; See " The computed navigation space having selectable location coordinates is displayed as an image or representation in a first visual field(computer generated field, frame, window, or the like)).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to utilizing the navigation system of walker et al by adapt the means to select a location on a map of Geise considering the user interface of walker et al is a touch sensitive screen.

21. As for claim 7, walker et al further shows the method according to claim 5, wherein receiving a user input comprises receiving a user input via a touch-sensitive screen.(Column 6, lines 15-19).

22. As for claim 9, walker et al further shows the method according to claim 5, wherein receiving a user input identifying a geographic location further comprises translating the coordinate value into a latitude and longitude (See Fig. 5; Column 6, lines 35 - 43).

23. As for claim 11, walker et al shows all the elements in the claim 10 except the method wherein writing the data into the field further comprises writing the data into the field having a tag identifying the field as a global positioning system field. Geise shows the method wherein writing the data into the field further comprises writing the data into the field having a tag identifying the field as a global positioning system field (See Fig. 6; par 0091 where tag information is represented in visual information X, Y, Z coordinates).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to utilize the navigation system of walker et al by adding the tag of Geise considering it is necessary to provide X, Y and Z coordinates information to identify location of the mobile unit

24. As for claim 16, walker et al shows all the elements in the claim 12 except the system further comprising a file manager adapted to display a representation of the image data set. Geise further show the system comprising a file manager adapted to display a representation of the image data set (par 0107; par 0108; see Fig. 10).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to utilize the touch screen mobile unit of walker et al by adapting a file manager of Giese considering it is necessary to provide a graphical user interface for user to successfully select desired geographical image data.

25. As for claim 17, walker et al shows all the elements in the claim 12 except the system according to claim 12, the user input made by selecting a representation of the image data set displayed on a graphical user interface. Geise further shows the system according to claim 12, the user input made by selecting a representation of the image data set displayed on a graphical user interface (par 0027; See "The computed navigation space having selectable location coordinates is displayed as an image or representation in a first visual field (computer generated field, frame, window, or the like"; par 0058; par 0123; where user clicking on the selectable location coordinates 66).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to utilize the touch screen mobile unit of walker et al by adapting a representation of the image data set of Giese in order to provide a graphical user interface along with image data selection for user to successfully select desired geographical image data.

26. As for claim 20, walker et al shows all the elements in claim 12 except further comprising a display device adapted to display a map and a pointer of a pointer device indicating a position of the map, the system adapted to translate the position of the pointer device into geographic data associated with the position of the map. Geise shows all the elements in the system according to claim 12 further comprising a display device adapted to display a map and a pointer of a pointer device indicating a position of the map, the system adapted to translate the position of the pointer device into geographic data associated with the position of the map(Abstract; par 0030; See " the invention is to allow the user to select locations in the visual information displayed in the second visual field to generate additional images spatially referenced to the location coordinates in the computed navigation space corresponding to the selected location in the visual information.").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to utilize the touch screen mobile unit of walker et al by displaying the map and adding the functionality of pointing on the pointer device of Geise in order to provide desired input coordinate information from user.

27. As for claim 26, walker et al shows all the elements except the computer-readable medium according to claim 24, wherein the instruction set, when executed by the processor, further causes the processor to display a geographic map. Geise further shows the computer-readable medium according to claim 24, wherein the instruction set, when executed by the processor, further causes the processor to display a geographic map (par 0104; par 0027; See computed navigation space in first visual field).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to further modify the navigation system of walker et al by adding the instruction set of Geise in order to provide visual map information to user.

28. As for claim 27, walker et al shows all the elements except the computer-readable medium according to claim 24, wherein the instruction set, when executed by the processor, further causes the processor to receive the user input comprising a coordinate of a pointer positioned on a map. Geise shows the computer-readable medium according to claim 24, wherein the instruction set, when executed by the processor, further causes the processor to receive the user input comprising a coordinate of a pointer positioned on a map(par 0102; See " the invention can include the steps of accessing the computer application...the user can further interact by selecting location coordinated in the computed navigation space, thereby displaying visual information spatially referenced to coordinate location...").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to further modify the navigation system of walker et al by adding ht instruction set of Geise in order to interact with user for receiving desired input.

29. As for claim 30, walker et al shows the computer-readable medium according to claim 24, wherein the instruction set, when executed by the processor, further causes the processor to: display a geographic map; and translate a coordinate of a pointer displayed on an area of the map into geographic data associated with the area(par 0091; See "A coordinate location within the visual information (8) is selected by the user and the computer application locates the matching or the closest to matching visual information X coordinate (25) and the visual information Y coordinate (26) in the data structure (30)").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to further modify the navigation system of walker et al by adding the instruction set of Geise in order to display desired map data output to user and to save coordinate location of a pointer for geographical location reference.

Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Walker et al (US Patent no. 6,199,014) in view of Musk et al (US Patent 5,944,769)**.

30. As for claim 18, walker et al shows all the elements in the claim 12, except the user input made by performing a drag-and-drop procedure via a graphical user interface of a representation of the image data set onto a displayed map. Musk et al shows the user input made by performing a drag-and-drop procedure via a graphical user interface of a representation of the image data set onto a displayed map(Column 2, lines 15 - 30; See "a routine 34 allows an area defined on a map, such as by dragging a rectangle on a map").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to further modify the touch screen mobile unit of walker et al by adding the drag- and-drop function in order to interact with user for receiving desired input.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Branch et al (US Pat. 5,760,742) shows a navigation system contains input, output, memory, processor, geographic mapping system and in car mobile unit.

Copper et al (US Pat. 6,621,423) shows a visual touch screen image picture map system, route picture images, map data and set of image data on touch screen to be selected by user.

Nakano et al (US Pat. 6,820,092) shows a touch screen interface to be manipulated by user.

Miyagi et al (US. Pat. 7,046,285) shows a picture image map system and Global Positioning System coordinate system associated with picture in certain point.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ian Jen whose telephone number is 571-270-3274. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:00-5:00 (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeff Smith can be reached on 571-272-6763. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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07-03-2007

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